

**JAPS ACCEPT ARMS PARLEY BID FROM U. S.**

**President's Conference Plan Now Approved Unanimously.**  
**FORMAL INVITATION WILL GO OUT SOON**  
**Some Cause for Worry Seen in Jap Desire to Limit Program.**

By ROBERT J. HENDER.  
 America's call to the leading world powers for an armament limitation conference at Washington is now unanimously approved.  
 With Japan's acceptance of the suggestion, the last to come in, details of the arrangements for the conference are being perfected, and the formal invitations will be issued by President Harding in a short time. November 11, Armistice Day, has been suggested as the President's preference for a date on which to open the conference.

**Great World Event.**  
 Embodying as it does the most far-reaching step in the Harding-Hughes foreign policy, carrying the possibility of a new association of nations, a better international understanding and with peace in this hemisphere virtually hanging upon its success, the conference approaches as one of the greatest events in world history—marking the beginning of a new era in international relations.  
 Japan's acceptance still contains a plainly expressed desire to limit the scope of the conference discussion. In the concluding paragraph of her reply, she advises that the conference avoid introduction of "problems such as are of sole concern in certain particular powers" or matters regarded as "accomplished facts."  
 Thus there appears one possible chance of friction before the conference convenes—the possibility that the United States and Japan may not be able to agree on the agenda which pertains to Far Eastern and Pacific problems.

**China Invited.**  
 In addition to the principal allied and associated powers to confer on limiting armaments, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions which has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. China has also been invited to take part in that phase of the discussions.  
 The position of Japan from the first has been one of doubtful factor, and the nature of her acceptance forecasts some obstruction in the path of smooth going for the conference when it meets.

"In order to insure the success of the conference," Japan says, "the Japanese government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main objects of the conference, as stated above, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."  
**Meaning Qualified.**  
 The words "as stated above," however, refer to the third paragraph of the Japanese note, which agrees that "the main object of discussing these problems (those of the Far East) is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies."  
 This, of course, the American government has repeatedly stated was its purpose.

As for the suggested avoidance of such matters as may be regarded as "accomplished facts," there will naturally arise the question as to what constitutes an "accomplished fact." The status of Yap is not so regarded because this government already has entered formal objection to the mandate settlement accorded Japan in the case of Yap. Nor are certain arrangements made between Japan and China under the famous "twenty-one demands" regarded as "accomplished facts," because America has time made formal reservations on those settlements and those reservations still stand. Also the award of German rights in Shantung to Japan is regarded here as final, because China has never concurred in it.  
 U. S. Gratified.  
 But it is clearly the opinion of this government that Japan has done the "gracious thing" in coming into a discussion which affects her position in the Orient so vitally. And her acceptance was based on a compromise between Japan's suggestion that the scope and subjects to be considered in the Far Eastern discussion be defined before she accepted, and Hughes' contention that the agenda for such discussion be postponed until after the conference met. The compromise effected is found in the last paragraph of Hughes' note, which reads in part:  
 "The Secretary of State is willing to accommodate Japan's suggestion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference."  
 While Hughes did not stipulate that there should be final and definite drafting of such an agenda, Japan's decision to come half way and therein is the basis for the official expression that she did a "gracious" thing.  
 There is, however, one bridge yet to cross which affords a little of some conjecture and a little concern. While Hughes' note expressed merely a willingness to exchange opinions "regarding the agenda," the Japanese reply reads into Hughes' phraseology the following:  
 "That the United States also 'wondered' it is advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the conference."

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**Text of Notes Between Japan And America**

The Department of State yesterday made the following statement with regard to the proposed conference on limitation of armament which will also embrace the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions:  
 "Upon the President's announcement of the plan Great Britain, France and Italy expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the proposed invitation.  
 "Japan expressed its willingness to accept an invitation to the conference on the limitation of armament, but desired to be advised as to the scope and nature of the subjects to be discussed in connection with Pacific and Far Eastern matters. After conversations between the Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the charge d'affaires of the American Embassy at Tokyo delivered on

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**BRYAN WAS FAST, BUT VILLAGE COPS WERE FASTER YET**

**W. J. B. Not Only Pinched But Also Kicked by Pastoral Police.**

CHICAGO, July 27.—William Jennings Bryan had delivered a lecture in Delavan, Wis., and was making a fast automobile jump to Waukegan, a Chicago suburb, where a Chautauqua audience awaited him. His driver had been doing a little better than fifty an hour when he slowed down for a curve at Antioch and made the acquaintance of Marshal J. B. Congdon.  
 "Where you going, and who are you, anyway?" was the introduction.  
 "I'm going to Waukegan; I'm William J. Bryan, and I must deliver a lecture in Waukegan in just a few minutes," Bryan replied.  
 "Ah, yes, Mr. O'Brien."

"Live in Waukegan? What's your business?" inquired the marshal, pulling out his little notebook.  
 "I'm a writer on subjects of political economy. I've been in politics for twenty years. I have been a candidate for President on several occasions and have served as Secretary of State," replied Mr. Bryan with dignity.  
 "Big Lincoln, Nebraska, where I live, I am fairly well known as a law-abiding citizen."  
 "That may go in Lincoln," retorted the marshal. "But I never heard of you Mr. O'Brien. You will have to tell the judge about it."  
 At the village hall a Democratic policeman recognized the Commoner immediately, and after apologies, Bryan sped on his way.  
 There was no further adventure until Zion City was reached, where a motorcycle drove the machine to the curb.

**Meets "Woodrow Wilson."**  
 "I met William Jennings Bryan," said Mr. Bryan to a request for his name.  
 "Glad to know you," said the motorcycle cop. "I'm Woodrow Wilson and that man in uniform across the street is Robert E. Lee. Christopher Columbus is out shooting craps with Queen Elizabeth."  
 The Commoner, for once in his life, had no answer ready and the party proceeded to police headquarters. The police chief took one look and said:  
 "Let me shake the hand that raised peace juice to its present high state."  
 Mr. Bryan complied and sped on to Waukegan.

**French Drug Vendors Try New Trick to Evade Law**

PARIS, July 27.—Cocaine vendors operating in the Montmartre district have been using a new trick to baffle the police. Last night a detective saw a taxicab without a chauffeur standing in the Place Pigalle. A continuous file of youths and girls came up to the taxicab, stretched their hands inside with twenty francs and received a small packet.  
 The police raided the cab, arresting "Raymond," the accordion player, as the occupant was nicknamed, who disguised as a chauffeur, four rented the taxicab, leaving the real driver in a nearby cafe.  
 The police found three pounds of cocaine and boric acid crystals mixed and made up into tiny packets in the cab.

**"Miss Washington"**

Atlantic City, America's gayest and greatest seaside resort, has invited the nation to celebrate and be joyous with her on September 7 and 8 at a magnificent carnival and pageant in honor of Neptune, god of the seas.  
 The mayor of Atlantic City has asked Washington to send a young woman to represent the Capital at Neptune's Court, and has delegated The Herald to make the choice of the young woman upon whom this honor shall fall.  
 The young woman chosen will be entertained as an honor guest and, accompanied by her chaperone, will have a suite of rooms at one of Atlantic City's finest hotels. Washington baggage will supply her with a complete and proper trousseau for the occasion.  
 She who is chosen must possess beauty, charm, poise, and refinement.  
 Obviously, appearance is of great importance. And so The Herald is asking the young women of Washington who desire to become candidates to let us have their photographs.  
 Judges who have been chosen will examine every photograph submitted and choose ten young women, whom they will ask to appear in person. And from the ten, one will be asked to be "Miss Washington."  
 For full particulars, see the first page of the second section of this morning's Herald.

**SMALL TO GIVE SELF UP; WANTS SPEEDY TRIAL**

**Willing to Submit if Tried Outside of State Capital.**

**HE MAY RETURN TO SPRINGFIELD TODAY**

**Sheriff Refuses to Go to Chicago to Serve Warrant.**

CHICAGO, July 27.—"I want an immediate trial, but not in Sangamon County."  
 Gov. Len Small, whose arrest on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the State has been ordered, made this announcement tonight, following a day of secluded conferences with his political advisers. Warrants for the governor's arrest are in the hands of Sheriff Meester, of Sangamon County, and will be served as soon as the executive returns to Springfield.  
 It was reported late tonight that Gov. Small would return to Springfield tomorrow. It was indicated by his close friends that he might immediately submit to arrest with a view of pushing action for an immediate trial.  
**Wants Honest Trial.**  
 "I have no fear of the outcome if I have an honest trial," Governor Small said, "but I know I cannot get a fair trial in Sangamon County."  
 "These character defamers who are raising a hue and cry against me, know I would not get a fair trial in Springfield, and they know why."  
 Conferences followed the receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Meester repeating his refusal to serve warrants in Chicago, as the governor's attorney, Albert Fink, had suggested.  
 "It is unnecessary for governor Small to go to the indignity of the submitting himself in Chicago," the sheriff's message said. "He can advise me on his return this week, and process can be served here. Please wire me the day Gov. Small will be in Springfield for this purpose."  
**Small's Move Unexpected.**  
 Had the sheriff agreed to serve his warrant here, Gov. Small, it is believed, would have gone into a friendly Chicago court to ask for a writ of habeas corpus.  
 The governor's compromise offer amounted to an unexpected withdrawal from the attitude of resistance.

Whether the governor would make further concessions to the

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**FIGHTING OCCURS IN SILESIAN TOWN**

**German Volunteers Attack Poles at Village on Oder River.**

OPPELN, July 27.—Satisfaction here over the meeting of the supreme council, which is scheduled to take place August 4 to settle the boundaries of Upper Silesia, is mingled with apprehension as a result of reports of fighting between German volunteers and the local population of the town of Dzierzgowitz, on the Oder River.  
 Three Poles were killed and many wounded when German bands attacked the town. The German casualties are believed to have been heavier than the Polish. Rifles, machine guns and grenade throwers were used by both sides. The fighting had its climax in sporadic local battles in the Ratibor and Cosel districts.  
 Before the Germans entered Dzierzgowitz the population fled into the forest. The Germans are reported to have plundered and burned many homes after brief street fighting. Two trainloads of volunteers reached the town from Kandrinn. After the fighting the attackers crossed to the left bank of the Oder, hauling their booty in farm wagons.

(Copyright 1921.)

**Baby Grandson Of Kaiser Given Back to Mother**

**Court Orders Prince Eitel To Restore Child of Dead Brother.**

BERLIN, July 27.—One of the prerogatives of the fallen Hohenzollerns has been thrown into the discard.  
 The Hohenzollern "house laws" cannot be taken into account by the German courts, it has been decided by a district court in Potsdam, which ordered Prince Eitel Frederick, one of the Kaiser's sons, to deliver little Prince Franz Joseph to the latter's mother, who is the widow of Prince Joachim, another of the former Emperor's sons.  
 Prince Eitel assumed the custody of Prince Franz when Joachim committed suicide in Potsdam, basing his action on the Hohenzollern house laws. He claimed that as he was the ranking member of the family in Germany he now was entitled to administer these laws and that the young prince should therefore remain under his care.  
 The court, however, thought different in these times of a republican government, and imposed the costs of the action on him.

**GERMANS RESPOND TO PLEA OF HUNGRY RUSSIANS FOR FOOD**  
**Relief Parties Organized To Save Lives of Starving People.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)  
 BERLIN, July 27.—With a liberality both inspiring and unusual, under the circumstances, all Germany is responding to Russia's appeal for relief from famine and disease which now threaten the life of great sections of the former empire.  
 Relief expeditions composed of medical men have been formed, and money is pouring in for the purchase of foodstuffs to be sent into the plague-stricken country.  
**Soviet Agents' Work.**  
 Soviet representatives in this city are emphasizing the necessity of completely organized relief work, since sporadic contributions can accomplish little good. They declare that the Soviet political structure will not be endangered as long as chaos can be prevented, and profess to regard the whole-hearted co-operation of all Russian factions even to the nobility now in exile, as desirable in that it presages the future co-operation of these same factions in the Russian government of the future.

The relief committee as constituted consists of Maxim Gorky, Mme. Vera, Weigner, Tolstol's daughter, M. Kutler, formerly minister of finance under the Czar; a number of Kerenky's old cabinet, and other noted Russians. Political differences have apparently been buried in the endeavor to overcome the plague and starvation.  
 The Soviet is extremely anxious to see either the International Red Cross or the American Relief Association take over the work of aiding the refugees and starving people, since skilled organization work and intelligent administration are imperative.  
 Reports do not become widespread as yet, but there is a keen menace from sporadic cases of typhus, and scurvy is frequent because of the lack of fruits or a changeable diet.  
 Reports from Moscow are that 60,000 square versts of territory are affected with scurvy and typhus, and that the peasants are fleeing from this area in a panic.  
 Canned milk, fresh fruits and seeds are sorely needed.

**IRISH PEACE REPLY**

**De Valera Defers Response to British Offer Until He Can Get Views of All Feinners.**

By JOHN STEELE.  
 (Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)  
 LONDON, July 17.—Eamonn de Valera's answer to the British peace proposals will not be sent to Lloyd George this week, according to news just received from Ireland, because of the difficulty of ascertaining the views of the local leaders of the Sinn Fein throughout Ireland and the thirty-six members of Dail Eireann who are still in prison or interned. It is stated the Irish leader will make no statement until all the members of Dail Eireann have been released and he has been able to meet them in a full session.  
 In the meantime he has been summoning all the Irish Republic army officers and the leaders of the Sinn Fein clubs from all over Ireland to Dublin and is conferring with them individually. It is also reported that the gunnmen and men wanted by the authorities are returning to the villages and are settling down to work in the harvest fields. The only trouble has been with members of Larkin's army on the Dublin docks, but the Irish officers are getting them under control.

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**DOCTOR SAYS THE CRISIS IS PAST.**



**FUTURE OF CHINA AT STAKE IN WAR OF RIVAL CHIEFS**

**Big Battle Impends as Armies Gather in Yangtse Valley.**

SHANGHAI, July 27.—Serious tension of civil war which has taken place in North China may bring about the greatest changes that have taken place in this country since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.  
 Among the possibilities are the overthrow of the Peking government, changing the capital from Peking to Wu Chang in Hupeh province and the unification of the country under constitutional government.  
 The Hunan armies have been sent by Tchu Chao Ti against Tchu Wang Chan Yuan, war lord of the Yangtse valley, who has his headquarters at Wu Chang. Already minor clashes have taken place between the outposts of two forces and a battle on a large scale is imminent.  
**Cards Stacked for Wu.**  
 Ch. Lu Pei Fu, the war lord of Chi Li province, and regarded as China's greatest militarist, is pushing an army to the scene, ostensibly to assist Wang Chan Yuan. Observers believe, however, that with the arrival of Wu Pei Fu, Wang Chan Yuan will be ousted. Chao Hang Ti, pacified and sent home and Wu elevated to the control of the Yangtse with the support of other provinces.  
 This would mean that the control of the Peking government would be very seriously threatened and the possibility of Wu Chang becoming the capital of the North.  
**Would Seek Peace.**  
 It is also thought that Wu would immediately seek to effect an understanding with Canton with a view to bringing about unity in the country. In Canton, Dr. Sun Yat Sen has long been working for constitutional government along American lines, the two main divisions of the country having semi-independent control over its affairs.  
 Wu and Chao are friends at present, but Wu's elevation depends upon repulsing Chao. It is believed that Wu and Chao have a pact for a bloodless repulse, but the situation is tense. Chao may scrap the pact at the final moment and precipitate further battles if he succeeds in defeating Wang before Wu arrives.

**FEATURES IN THE HERALD**

Today will be found as indicated below:  
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 Society.....Page 5  
 Sports.....Pages 6-7  
 The Weather.....Page 8  
 Business.....Pages 10-11  
 The Gumps.....Page 12  
 Borrowed Husbands.....Page 16  
 Four Pages of Classified Ads in Second Section.

**British Not to Work For Greco-Turk Peace**

LONDON, July 27.—The moment does not appear favorable to try for peace between the Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor, Austen Chamberlain, government spokesman, announced in the house of commons today in reply to questions.  
 The films showed every stage of half a dozen operations. The lens of the apparatus is contained in a spherical case which is suspended directly over the field of operation, and the film ribbon, which often is 600 meters long, passes through a tube from the reel in an adjoining room.  
 The pictures show an operation precisely as seen by the operating surgeon's eye. Even the threads of the closing stitches are observable. Indeed, the films give even a more faithful and more complete picture of every movement than can be seen by those around the operating table.  
 The possibilities of the films for teaching and for making it possible for surgeons in the various countries to study each other's technique cannot be exaggerated, is the view of leading medical men here.

**HARRY H. DURYEA DIES BY BULLET**

NEW YORK, July 27.—Harry H. Duryea, a director of the American Woodworking Machinery Company, shot himself today in his office in the Equitable Trust Building. Duryea is a son of the late Hiram Duryea, starch manufacturer, who in 1914 was shot and killed by his son, Harry H. Duryea. The body was found by Duryea's stenographer, who was in an adjoining room.  
 On the floor by the chair lay a .38 caliber revolver, purchased by Duryea in anticipation of a fishing trip.  
 Mr. Duryea was 47 years old. His father, Hiram Duryea, won fame in the civil war as a general and the organizer of Duryea's Zouaves. Chester Duryea, who killed his father, was indicted for murder, but subsequently was adjudged insane.

**LONDON EXPECTS RUSSIA'S ASSENT**

**Soviet Representatives There Think She Will Obey American Order.**

LONDON, July 27.—"Russia will not quibble over the question of a few American prisoners when there is a humanitarian issue at stake," will be the tenor of Moscow's reply to Herbert Hoover, according to reliable information here.  
 Maxim Gorky has already acknowledged receipt of Hoover's message and says the president of the Russian Central Famine Relief will also reply as soon as the Moscow government has been consulted.  
 Soviet representatives in London are confident that Moscow will acquiesce without reservation, hinting that perhaps the American relief agencies may furnish the connecting link whereby America and Russia may eventually establish a relationship similar to that now in effect between London and Moscow.  
 Stringent measures for rationing food have been put into effect in all Russian cities. Many villages and towns in the Astrakhan and Saratoff districts are now completely deserted.

**FILMS TO DEPICT SURGICAL FEATS**

**Berlin Discovery Shows Complete Picture of Rare Operations.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)  
 BERLIN, July 27.—A cinematographic achievement, which undoubtedly has proved epoch making, has just been demonstrated in Berlin's great charity hospital in the presence of prominent physicians and journalists.  
 The films showed every stage of half a dozen operations. The lens of the apparatus is contained in a spherical case which is suspended directly over the field of operation, and the film ribbon, which often is 600 meters long, passes through a tube from the reel in an adjoining room.  
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 The possibilities of the films for teaching and for making it possible for surgeons in the various countries to study each other's technique cannot be exaggerated, is the view of leading medical men here.

**PARIS HALTS PLAN ON SILESIA UNTIL COUNCIL MEETING**

**Premier Decides to Permit Powers to Settle Problems.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)  
 By HENRY WALES.  
 PARIS, July 27.—The French today abandoned their plan for reinforcing the Upper Silesian garrison until the supreme council meets and agrees on a course of action.

**Aliens Bound to Dry U. S. Have to Wait in Wet Zone**

NEW YORK, July 27.—Six great ocean liners, loaded with Greeks, Turks, Poles, Italians, and other aliens, are loading around outside the three-mile limit off New York harbor until next Monday with nothing to do but watch the rum runners go by.  
 The reason for the five-day delay is found in the operation of the new immigration law. The July quotas for a majority of the nationals now on the incoming ships have been filled. No more aliens can be landed until August 1. And, unfortunately, several hundred bona fide Americans will be forced to suffer the long wait too, if it can be called suffering to laze around on the ocean with white-coated stewards always ready to take your order.  
**German Paper Says U. S. To Keep Yanks on Rhine**  
 PARIS, July 27.—The German government says a dispatch from Cologne quoting the Frankfort Gazette, has requested the United States to maintain the American troops on the Rhine so Berlin may be in direct communication with American interests in discussing certain financial and economic matters.  
 It is added that the United States has agreed to the request.

**Oyster Plan Is Opposed By Rhode Island Avenue**

Disapproval of Commissioner Oyster's plan by which he hopes to get a 7-cent fare on the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric Company by making a straight rate of 10 cents per kilometer hour for the Potomac Electric Power Company instead of the compounding of 2 cents by court order, was expressed last night by the Rhode Island Avenue Citizens' Association.  
 Attention was called to the bad condition of roads and streets in the neighborhood, which made it nearly impossible after a rain. Recommendations for improvement were sent to the District Commissioners. A report from Commissioner Oyster announcing the motorization of the fire department met with approval, but strenuous objections were made to the present police facilities for the protection of the neighborhood.  
 Guy V. Nelson presided at the meeting.

**EXPERT TERMS PEPCO MERGER STOCK JOBBERY**

**Calls W. R. E. Proposal "More Stunts in High Finance."**

**PLAN WOULDN'T AID CAR CONSOLIDATION**

**Congress Should Order Extension of C. T. Service, Says Russell.**

Contemplation of a merger that includes the Potomac Electric Power Company will get nowhere as far as a merger of the street car companies is concerned, Samuel Russell, Western utilities expert, declared yesterday.  
 "It simply cannot be done," Russell insisted. "The merger that the Washington Railway and Electric Company desires is an amalgamation with the Potomac Electric Power Company, whereby the \$15,000,000 stock of the railway company will be perpetuated by means of a stock merger, and the \$5,000,000 stock of the Potomac Electric Power Company, which would be worth little or nothing above par on the market, will be inflated by \$15,000,000 of common and preferred stock of the railroad company. The outstanding bonds of the new concern would be \$28,500,000, to which it is proposed to add \$16,000,000 more, bringing the total of bond obligation to \$38,500,000. And to this is to be added \$21,000,000 of merged capital stock obligation, making a total of approximately \$60,000,000 of capital obligations to be borne by a concern, the capital stock of which can be purchased in the market at present quotations for \$6,652,500."  
 "Any one who is as stupid as to believe that the unification and improvement of the street car service in the District of Columbia can be promoted by any such stock jobbery as this is being vigorously imposed upon," the expert declared. "This scheme can only better. They are not interested in the improvement of the street car service or the unification of the street car service and properties. They are only interested in pulling off a few more stunts in high finance."  
 Neither Congress, nor the Public Utilities Commission, nor the people of Washington, he said, permit themselves to be deceived as to the purpose and inevitable result of this scheme.  
 "Russell said the proposal would not come to the attention of the people of Washington, and that the consolidation of the street car companies nor tend to reduce the rate of fares."  
**Should Order Extension.**  
 "The people of Washington apparently do not want the Washington Railway and Electric Company's service," he said, "and the Capital Traction Company's legal direction throughout the District is the only solution of the problem. The sooner measures are undertaken for this purpose, the sooner will the people have relief."  
 "It has been asserted by traction lawyers that Congress cannot force a merger of the street car companies and that a merger must be arranged upon voluntary terms, according to the terms of the Capital Traction Company's contract. This is a lie. Congress can order an extension of the Capital Traction service over the tracks of the Washington Railway and Electric, and Congress can, by the separation of the Potomac Electric Power Company from the Washington Railway and Electric, and the enforcement of the franchise contract as to fares, bring on a forcible sale of the property and franchise of the Washington Railway and Electric Company."  
**Would Have Succeeded.**  
 "And it is imperative that Congress take some such action," he continued. "If there had been no Public Utilities Commission in the District of Columbia, the Washington Railway and Electric would long since have succumbed to a receivership and foreclosure."  
 "It would appear that the Public Utilities Commission has been intent only on protecting the Washington Railway and Electric Company from competition with the Capital Traction Company, which would not only seem to be illegal but actually takes on an immoral aspect from any standpoint of the public interests or welfare."  
 "There seems to be no reason why the commission could not require the joint use of the street car tracks in the District as provided in section 3 of the Public Utilities Act," he said. He added that this would have taken force of the war emergency as well as furnishing a solution of the present problem.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT**

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